Labour Participation in Management of Industry

469. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:
SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have labour participation in the management of the industry;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor together with the announcement made so far in this regard and the steps taken so far to implement these announcements?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, a non-statutory scheme for employees' participation in management is in operation, but Government is taking steps to make it more effective.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Drought Prone Areas Programme

470. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 388 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st July, 1989 and state:

(a) whether an amount of about Rs. 515 crores has been spent on Drought Prone Areas Programme since its inception in 1973;

(b) whether a comprehensive appraisal of the programme was undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission; and

(c) what is the success achieved in containing recurring drought situation in various States?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) About Rs. 1028.26 crores have been spent on the Drought Prone Areas Programme since inception upto March, 1989. As 50 percent of the expenditure on the programme is shared by the Central Government, Central share of expenditure works out to Rs. 514.13 crores.

(b) and (c) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has not yet completed the appraisal of this programme. Their report when received is likely to indicate among other things, the success achieved by this Programme in containing recurring drought situation in various States.

Leasing out of shops by G.E.L. Church, Ranchi

471. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply of Unstarred Question 1357 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi has given his findings that G.E.L. Church was the 'absolute owner' of the land there for the transfer of which formerly the prior permission of the Governor General in Council was necessary;

(b) whether the legal competent authority to decide the ownership of land is a Civil Court or a Deputy Commissioner; and

(c) whether the G.E.L. Church, Ranchi is constructing shops on the land and leasing them out and is in violation of the Urban Ceiling Act; if so, the effective steps taken by Government to stop and invalidate the illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Government of Bihar had intimated that about 121 acres of land situated in Ranchi urban area was transferred to G.E.L. Church of Chhota Nagpur and Assam by the Board of Trustee, Mission Trust of Northern India on 17.6.1940 under the Act IX of 1921 with the permission of the then Governor General in Council.

(b) Since the land is a State subject, ownership has to be decided in accordance with the laws in

the State pertaining to such matters.

(c) The Government of Bihar had intimated that the G.E.L. Church constructed shops on the land and leased them out without the permission of the competent authority-cum-Dy. Commissioner under the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976. Action has been initiated against G.E.L. Church for the violation of the ULC Act.

Follow-up action on Recommendations on functioning of ISBT

472. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 180 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th May, 1989 and state the results of the follow-up action taken on each of the recommendations on the functioning of ISBT?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): Statement indicating the recommendations and follow up action taken thereon is enclosed [*See* Appendix CLII, Annexure No. 15].

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

473. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 276 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4th August, 1989 and state:

(a) whether while considering the case of covering the poor/marginal farmers under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, the Expert Group had recommended for a separate scheme for non-loanee farmers but Government had not found it feasible for implemenation; and

(b) the possible consequences of Government depriving the marginal and poor farmers, of the benefits of crop-insurance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The marginal and poor farmers have not been deprived of the benefits of Crop Insurance. The Scheme is applicable to all loanee farmers including small, marginal and poor. The premia, which is already low, is subsidized to the extent of 50% in the case of Small & Marginal farmers, by the Central & State Governments. Out of a total number of 5664940 farmers benefitted under the CCIS in the last three years, 4154000 belong to the Small & Marginal category.

Changes in the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

474. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the modifications made in the Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme from Kharif 1988 and Rabi 1988-89;

(b) the impact of these modifications on small and marginal farmers and other farmers, Statewise, so far; and

(c) the reaction of farmers to these modifications?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was implemented with effect from 1.4.85. The modifications made in the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) from Kharif 1988 are: (i) that the sum insured would be limited to Rs. 10,000/- per farmer irrespective of the quantum of loan taken by the Farmer; (ii) the total sum insured would be limited to 100% of the crop loan. Besides, from Rabi 1988-89, in addition to these changes, indemnity for various crops was altered as per the following:—

Category	*Variability in yield*	*Indemnity*
Low	Upto 15%	90%
Medium	16% to 30%	80%
High	Above 30%	60%

A statement containing the statewise details of number of farmers covered including small and marginal farmers, area covered (in hectares), and total sum insured in various states during Kharif 88